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Mapai Asks for B-G To Form Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
A delegation of the Mapai Knesset faction, headed by Mr. Abner Givon, yesterday called on the President and proposed that he invite the Prime Minister of the outgoing Cabinet, Mr. Ben-Gurion, to form the new coalition Government.

In reply to a question by the President, Mr. Givon expressed the hope that the new Cabinet would comprise all the parties that make up the present coalition.

It is learned that Mr. Ben-Gurion is of the opinion that the outgoing Cabinet should be reconstituted in its entirety, with a "first round" of informal coalition talks with the Progressives and the Ministers, particularly with regard to the present Mapai Ministers.

Mr. Ben-Gurion also considers that it would be unrealistic to expect to consider a further legal inquiry into the "Affair" at this stage. He therefore does not raise this issue in the future Cabinet. The Prime Minister's attitude on this matter is likely to ease the difficulties in the forthcoming coalition negotiations, particularly with regard to Mapai, Abdu Ha'avoda and the Progressives.

Mapai's Dilemma
Mapai is the only coalition partner which has stated its position in regard to the new Cabinet. Mr. Ben-Gurion does not head the Government.

At any rate, Mapai will probably make every effort to obtain its share in the new Cabinet. Despite this first extreme resolution by Mapai, which is believed to be mainly a tactical move, the intention is to offer to the more extreme elements within the party.

Abdu Ha'avoda has thus far taken no formal decision but does not appear as firm in its opposition to Mr. Ben-Gurion.

The Political Committee of the Progressives Party yesterday decided to propose to the President that the largest party should propose a candidate for the Premier. The President's decision is still pending. The Progressives will not at present state their position in respect to joining the new Cabinet, since there is still quite a strong element in the party's leadership which is opposed to joining a Cabinet headed by Mr. Ben-Gurion. In the campaign going on no matter what internal difficulties Mapai has, initial contributions were almost three times more than last year.

George Jessel, the comedian, upon emerging from a TV studio last night, where he told some Israeli jokes, said: "Ten people in there asked me what's on Ben-Gurion's mind. I have a pipe-line to Jerusalem. I think people expect to much from this little democracy in the Middle East."

Lavon Said Going Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV.—Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon is believed to have made a decision to leave the country shortly for a visit to Europe.

Mr. Lavon's assistants have already made bookings for him, indicating he was to leave for Europe. Mr. Lavon's decision to leave the country is a result of his resignation from his post as Secretary-General of the Histadrut. Last night he issued a bitter attack on Finance Minister Levi Eshkol to the press (not to The Jerusalem Post). Mr. Lavon accused him of "one-sidedness and using half-truths" in his role as mediator in Mapai's discussions of the "Affair."

When Mr. Eshkol was asked last night if he would comment, he replied: "Not yet."

Mr. Lavon explained that he was issuing this statement to the press in order to correct certain points in Mr. Eshkol's speech at last Saturday's Central Committee meeting.

"I reserve the right to reply in greater detail to Mr. Eshkol's statements on a suitable occasion," Mr. Lavon wrote, and it is felt he will do so at Thursday's Histadrut Executive meeting, when the Mapai faction is due to propose a vote of no-confidence in him.

Quotes Eshkol
"Mr. Eshkol took the opportunity of referring to the fabricated by certain circles, that on my return from abroad I had said 'I will have unspeakable things to say. The fact is that this phrase was employed by me at a party held by Histadrut H.Q. and was concerned with the Histadrut and not other issues."

Mr. Lavon arrived at midnight and made the speech referred to at 10 o'clock the following morning.

Mr. Lavon's statement continued: "I issued my letter to the Mapai Secretariat to the press expressing my rejection of an Examination Committee to study his actions in 1960 only after the meeting was over, because I was told that the Secretariat had ignored my letter and would not take it up. I deeply regret that only three

8 Companies Fined in U.S. Anti-Trust Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP).—Eight American's largest electrical companies, General Electric and Westinghouse among them, drew fines totaling \$235,000 yesterday on the first two of 20 indictments charging bid-rigging and price fixing in violation of anti-trust laws.

Three General Electric executives and a Westinghouse Vice-President were sent to jail for 30 days — one of the few times in history that anti-trust cases resulted in imprisonment.

Fines against 18 individual defendants totaled \$39,000. Chief Judge J. Cullen Ganey, methodically disposing of mass pleas of guilty or "no defense," said the case involving 29 giant electrical firms — was "a shocking indictment of a vast segment of our economy."

He said the defendants "mocked the image" of the nation's free enterprise system.

The first two counts involved the sale of power transformer equipment and power switchgear equipment.

The defendant companies all Westinghouse was fined \$65,000. General Electric \$70,000. Allis-Chalmers \$35,000 on the first and \$10,000 on the second.

Fined lesser amounts were McGraw-Edison, Moloney Electric Co., Wagner Electric and Federal Pacific.

Given the jail terms on the power transformer case were J. H. Chiles, Westinghouse Vice-President, and W. S. Ginn, General Electric Vice-President. Lewis Burger, former manager of G-E's power switchgear division, and George Burens, a G-E Vice-President, were ordered to serve 30 days in jail.

Chiles was also fined \$2,000. Burger \$2,000 and Burens \$4,000.

Kennedy: To Keep Up Armed Strength Despite Gold Drain

WASHINGTON.—President Kennedy said yesterday that the U.S. must maintain a fully effective military force abroad "wherever necessary and for as long as needed" despite the recent drain on gold and dollar reserves.

He made the statement in a 4,000-word special message to Congress, proposing measures which he said could curb the basic long-term deficit in our balance of payments and check the outflow of gold.

Mr. Kennedy made it clear that the U.S. economic aid program, "vital in continuing the struggle against tyranny and oppression, and the poverty on which they feed," would continue.

The President urged other developed countries to contribute more to assist underdeveloped countries, easing the load of the U.S. Some are doing so, he added, but it is a matter of disappointment that others have not done so.

The President told Congress that the U.S. "must take the lead in harmonizing the financial and economic policies for growth and stability of those industrialized nations of the world whose economic behavior significantly influences the course of the world economy and the trend of international payments."

Turkish Walkout In Cyprus Parliament

NICOSIA (AP).—The long-simmering differences between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the House of Representatives, which gave the island conditional independence last August, came to a climax yesterday.

A Greek member of the House of Representatives stood up and demanded "true self-determination."

The development came soon after 15 Turkish Cypriot legislators staged a protest walkout when the House decided to debate statements accusing the Greek Cypriot Minister of the Interior of ordering several murders.

The statements were allegedly made by the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President of the House, Dr. Orhan Muderrisoğlu, and Legislator Halit Altın, who were visiting Turkey last week.

CIGARETTES ARE DOWN 2 AGOROT

The retail price of all brands of cigarettes has been reduced by two agorot as of today, it was announced yesterday by a Finance Ministry spokesman. He explained that the reduction of excise duties on cigarettes is within the framework of the promise made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, to reduce some of the indirect taxes which were recently imposed.

An official order to this effect will be published within the next few days.

Rusk Warns Against Undue Optimism over Soviet Ties

WASHINGTON (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, told his press conference yesterday the release by the Soviet-Union of the RB-47 fliers had removed a troublesome problem, but there was a lot of work to do before a constructive relationship could be achieved.

The Secretary of State said the U.S. would try in the next few weeks and months to find out if a constructive relationship was possible.

But he expressed the hope that there would not be undue optimism that relationships were changed just because of the events of the last few weeks.

Mr. Rusk's comments on relations with the Soviet Union were made when he was asked if he thought it possible for the two countries to reach settlements on the Congo situation was "an independent and united Congo."

He told his press conference he had been consulting in recent days with the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, and a number of member governments to learn whether the present U.N. mandate could be clarified and strengthened in the hope that peace and order might return to the Congo.

In a formal statement relating to the new U.S. study of the Congo situation, Mr. Rusk said, "It would not be correct to say that we have reached a settlement on the Congo situation, but we have reached a modus vivendi or co-existence was the most to be expected."

He said he did not wish to generalize. The U.S. would work at international problems, reach settlements on specific issues where it could and see if it was possible to reduce tension and find another basis for a more constructive relationship.

They were still faced by the manifesto of the recent Communist summit meeting. There was still Mr. Khrushchev's speech of January 6 and there was still such other problems as Laos, the Congo, and a wide range of others.

Firm on Formosa
Mr. Rusk said he saw no point in elaboration on the U.S. position concerning the admission of Communist China to the U.N. He was replying to a question whether the U.S. would consider the admission of Communist China into the U.N. as inevitable.

The Secretary of State added that the U.S. commitment to the Nationalist Government and people of Formosa was firm. He pointed out that the U.S. was offering no aid to the Peking government, and that the U.S. was not committed to improving relations with the U.S.

When Mr. Rusk spoke of the question of China, he was asked what he thought would be the proper time to include Communist China in East-West disarmament negotiations, particularly in the nuclear test ban talks due to be resumed in Geneva on March 25.

The Secretary of State said it would not be easy to achieve any realistic or effective disarmament agreement with a country which was not committed to a policy of creating and maintaining large armed forces were brought within the system.

He also said the possibility of President Kennedy attending the next NATO council meeting at Oslo in May was under study, and no conclusion had been reached yet.

Bonn Bids \$900m. In Aid to U.S.

BONN (AP).—West Germany announced yesterday that it was offering \$900 million in immediate financial help to the U.S.

The money would be prepayment for \$200m. in military equipment and \$575m. in postwar debt over the next 27 years.

This offer falls short of what the U.S. has asked and expected to meet with opposition in Washington: that the remaining \$200m. in West German aid should be cancelled in consideration of German assets seized in the U.S. during World War II.

The Government spokesman who made yesterday's announcement avoided officially connecting the financial aid offer and this form of compensation for the seized assets. He merely said he "hoped" the two would be considered together.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dean Rusk refused to say whether he was satisfied with the German offer. He said he would not comment on the offer because discussions are continuing and because he hoped to have further contacts with Bonn in this respect.

Eichmann Said 'Rather Nervous'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA.—"I found Eichmann rather nervous, and not extremely calm, as I had been told before," Mr. Dieter Wechtenbruch, the Nazi's assistant defence counsel, said last night.

He talked yesterday for the first time with the prisoner, through the glass wall and with the aid of microphones and earphones that have been installed in the prison. Dr. Robert Servatius, the chief counsel, also took part in the 90-minute discussion.

"Eichmann asked us when we thought the trial would be over. When we told him that the sentence would not be given before the end of May, he was astonished. He thought it would be earlier," he said, adding that "Eichmann is ready for everything, and is aware of every possibility."

Eichmann appeared for the first time in a shirt without a tie and a grey pullover. "I think he feels he is well treated in prison. He had no requests," he said.

The young German lawyer who joined the defence to learn about the Nazis, of whom he is "fascinated," said that "I think Eichmann is eager to explain why things happened, without regard to the outcome of the trial. He

Declines 'Premature' Comment on Mid-East

WASHINGTON (INA).—Secretary of State Rusk yesterday told a press conference that, while the U.S. was thinking about the problem of reducing the arms burden borne by Middle Eastern nations, he did not believe he could profitably state what measures were under consideration.

Replying to a request for amplification of Vice-President Johnson's week-end statement in New York before the Rusk-Zion group, Mr. Rusk said this was one of the world problems where premature comment might not help.

Formula Sought For Peace in Laos

WASHINGTON (AP).—The U.S. allies and friendly countries were looking for a solution to the crisis in Laos which would guarantee that country's neutrality, Secretary of State Rusk told his first news conference yesterday.

He said the Soviet Union had not replied to a British proposal, favored by the U.S., which would call for reconvening the International Control Commission under the 1954 Geneva Agreement. The Commission was composed of India, Canada, and Poland.

The Soviet Union has indicated it favors an immediate conference on Laos rather than the use of the Commission.

Mr. Rusk said the failure of Laos to reply to the Allied proposal has caused the U.S. to think of alternative methods of solving the crisis.

He mentioned that the U.S. is concerned with a political settlement which would give Laos its independence, and peace without commitment to either the Communist bloc or the Western democracies.

Europeans to Build U.S. Jet Fighter

BONN (Reuter).—Italy, Belgium, Holland and West Germany will build jointly 945 F-104 Starfighter jet interceptors by 1964, a Defence Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

West Germany, which is to make the Starfighter the backbone of the Luftwaffe, is to receive 604 aircraft. The first German-built Starfighter would be ready by November.

3 Syrians Jailed As Spies for Turkey

DAMASCUS (Reuter).—The Supreme Military State Security Court here yesterday sentenced three Syrians to life imprisonment with hard labour for "spying for Turkey" and "collaborating with the UAR's First (Syrian) Army."

It was stated that Mohd. Benigal, Hassan Shawish and Ali Magan, all of the border area of Jarabulus, had conspired to bring in contact for two years with Turkish intelligence officers at a Turkish border post and to convey to Turkey military, political, economic and social information about the UAR.

All three accused were arrested in April of last year.

Syrian Banks Submit Currency Lists

The UAR Government yesterday ordered all banks in the Syrian Region to submit by this morning detailed lists of their foreign currency holdings, according to Damascus Radio yesterday.

The move followed restrictions imposed in Syria on Sunday on dealings in foreign currency, travellers' cheques and all money transfers.

Exchange sources in Beirut said yesterday that Syrian currency in free exchange markets was at a standstill, but they expected the situation to be temporary until the situation is clarified. They added that the price for Syrian currency in the Beirut free market had steadily deteriorated in the past few months.

Test Ban Parley To Resume March 21

GENEVA (Reuter).—The three-power conference here on banning nuclear tests will resume on March 21, it was officially announced yesterday.

The conference, attended by Britain, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, was adjourned on December 5 last year.

De Gaulle Expected To Meet Bourguiba

PARIS (Reuter).—A meeting between President de Gaulle and President Bourguiba of Tunisia is now expected by informed sources here to take place during the next three weeks.

This is the first overt diplomatic move made by President de Gaulle since his victory in the January 28 referendum in favour of his Algerian policy.

The Paris Bourse registered its high hopes that the move foreshadowed peace talks soon by marking up Sahara Oil Company and North African mining shares by four to eight per cent.

French newspapers editorially welcomed reports of a possible meeting between Presidents de Gaulle and Habib Bourguiba.

The reports first appeared in Sunday's issue of the Tunisian weekly, "Afrique Action," which said that President de Gaulle had invited the Tunisian leader to Paris.

This report has neither been confirmed nor denied by official sources in Paris or Tunis.

The conservative newspaper "Le Figaro" said "Franco-Tunisian meeting at the summit could assume great importance. It is a question of a first step on a road littered with obstacles."

Independent "Combat" said that such a meeting "beginning in mid-February" would probably have as a first objective the opening of negotiations with the Algerian "Provisional Government" based in Tunis.

In Tunis, President Bourguiba is expected to confer with Ferhat Abbas, the Algerian rebel leader, this week on Tunisia's possible role as a mediator in the Algerian problem, informed sources said.

Abbas is due back today to Tunis after an Asian tour, and Kerim Belkacem, his deputy, is also due back from Baghdad where he has been attending the Arab Foreign Ministers' conference.

If a meeting between the French and Tunisian leaders is arranged, President Bourguiba, who is due to leave here on Friday for a rest in Switzerland, would presumably call on President de Gaulle on his way to the Swiss resort or interrupt his stay there for a trip to Paris.

Bourguiba Foresees Tunisian Austerity

TUNIS (Reuter).—President Bourguiba said here yesterday that Tunisia would have to follow a policy of "freely accepted austerity."

Addressing the ruling Neo-Destour Party, the Tunisian President said that in contemplating under development "the liberty of the individual may have to be limited insofar as that limitation serves the mass of the people."

UN African Economic Parley in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA.—East European countries are sending strong delegations to the third conference of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, which was opened by Emperor Haile Selassie here yesterday.

Russia sent the largest East European observer delegation, headed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vladimir Simonov, and six assistants.

A five-man delegation headed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. An Buzin, will represent Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and Hungary are also sending observers.

A five-man delegation headed by Mr. Walter Kotschnig, Director of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the U.S. State Department, is representing America.

MORE SOVIET EXPERTS REACH DAMASCUS

The second group of 22 Soviet experts, out of a final total of 70, has arrived in Damascus in order to aid the Syrian authorities in implementing a developing project, the Arab News Agency reported from Damascus yesterday.

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It's Child's Play

To prepare a cup of INSTANT SOUP

GOLD BAND

MILK MARGARINE

RICH IN VITAMINS A and D

The Month Sign of of Shvat Aquarius

This stamp is one of a new series of stamps—ZODIAC STAMPS

Appearing on February 27, 1961

The Philatelic Services

Tel Aviv-Yafa, Jerusalem, Haifa



Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received a delegation from Kibbutz Merhav, which presented them with a copy of the book "Merhav" on the occasion of the settlement's 50th anniversary.

The President yesterday received Dr. Ben-Zvi and Dr. Zeev von Weizsäcker.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the General Secretary of the Lubliner Y.W.C.A., Mrs. Clara Davis Browne.

The Minister for Social Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg, yesterday received Rabbi Meir Gordon, of the Society for Mentally Retarded Children, "Ativa," in Johannesburg.

The Yugoslav Minister, Mr. Jozef Zemanek, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Police, Mr. Ben-Zion Shitrit. Mr. Zemanek also called on Mrs. Chaim Weizmann.

The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Rifat Ayvazlar, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Police, Mr. Ben-Zion Shitrit.

Major-General Carl von Horn, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Defense, Mr. Moshe Dayan.

The Commander of the Navy, Aluf Mishne Yehoshua Ben-Nun, and 11 senior Navy officers were on Sunday the guests of the Nahariya Municipality on a tour of the city.

Twenty-six Mayors of Arab towns were yesterday the guests of the City of Tel Aviv. They were accompanied by the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Meir Dagan.

The Earl of Drogheda, Chairman of the Financial Times and "Economist" of London, was on Sunday the guest of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the Russian Yiddish writer, Shimon Frug, will be marked tonight at 105 Shikun Vatikim, Kiryat Hayovel, Jerusalem.

Tonight, Mr. Robert Friend of the Hebrew University will give a lecture on "The Search for Unity" at the British Council, 13 Rehov Idelson, Tel Aviv, at 8 p.m.

U.S. Research Grants to H.U.

The National Council for Research and Development has approved a grant of \$10,000 to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem for research in the field of plant pathology.

The grant is for a five-year study of the germination of seeds of desert plants.

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Youth Problems Studied Here

A two-day conference devoted to problems of the integration of youth in Israel society, the first to be organized by the Social Institute for all personnel working in this field, will open in Ramat HaNahshim next Sunday.

Some 800 teachers, social workers, physicians, and workers in allied fields have so far enrolled for the various study circles of the conference. The most popular circle, 250 enrollees, is on the Education of Youth Towards Moral Values.

The holding of the conference and the expansion of the 15-year-old Institute's activities, were reported in the press in Jerusalem yesterday by Dr. Moshe Smilansky, its Director, and Mrs. Myriam Granot, chairman of its Executive Board. The Institute, which conducts research on various youth and school problems, is headed by the Ministry of Education and other Government Departments, will now be able to expand its research activities.

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'Guardian' Sees Levantinism In Handling of 'Affair'

MANCHESTER (Reuters). — The "Guardian" yesterday accused Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of "confusing" the democratic principles of Israel. This liberal newspaper commented:

"Some months ago Mr. Ben-Gurion warned his countrymen against letting 'Levantine' creep into the national life. If the Levon affair has any 'Levantine' characteristics they seem, ironically enough, to be mainly due to Mr. Ben-Gurion himself."

"The affair cannot even be debated adequately in Israel, for the censorship forbids publication of any details of the episode that started it — the failure of a 'security' operation in 1954. Security is the reason adduced for this stifling of discussion, and it must obviously be a word of power in a despotic state like Israel. And yet the story has been told often enough abroad, and the few details not known to Israel's enemies."

"Only Israel's enemies do not know them."

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"Whatever the relative merits of Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Lavon as politicians, whatever indeed Mr. Lavon's part in the events of 1954, it is Mr. Ben-Gurion who appears, at least, from a distance, to be bringing Israel democracy into confusion," the "Guardian" said, adding, "obstinacy is often the price a country pays for elder statesmanship."

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French Theatre Troupe Due in April

TEL AVIV. — One of the leading theatre ensembles of France, the *Théâtre de l'Atelier*, is due to arrive here next April on an extension of a European good-will tour staged under the auspices of the French Government.

The ensemble will come here at its full strength of 22 members. Its repertoire will include performances of "Château en Suède" by Françoise Sagan and "Rendez-vous de Séville" by Jean Anouilh.

The company's inclusion of Israel in its programme is due mainly to the good offices of the French Ambassador, M. Jean Bourdelle. Its ten scheduled performances include six in Tel Aviv and one in Haifa, under the patronage of the Municipality of Tel Aviv and the Consulate-General, M. Christian de Saint Marie. The impresario is Mr. K. Ginzburg.

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LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
February 7, 1961

In the Supreme Court
Sitting as Court of
Civil Appeals

Before Justices: Sussman, Ben-Zion, and Cohn.
Saul Rihani, Appellant, v. Ya'acov Zadki, Respondent.
(C.A. 335/59).

Victim's Knowledge Of Risk Not Sufficient To Exempt Wrongdoer From Liability

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on June 11, 1959 (in C.C. 910/57).

The appellant, Saul Rihani, and the respondent, Ya'acov Zadki, both 15-year-old boys, started a quarrel on their way home from school, one day. As a result of the quarrel Ya'acov threw a stone at Saul, hitting him in the leg without hurting him. Saul retaliated by throwing a stone at Ya'acov who attempted to take cover behind a tree. The stone hit Ya'acov in the eye and injured him severely.

Ya'acov sued Saul for damages in the Tel Aviv District Court. Judge Yaron awarded him IL10,000 damages, dismissing Saul's counsel's argument that Ya'acov had voluntarily exposed himself to the risk of being injured and was thus not entitled to damages. He, however, exercised the discretion conferred on him by section 55(b)(2)(a) of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, 1947, to reduce the damages payable by Saul to Ya'acov to 40 per cent, holding that the former's fault had been brought about by the latter's conduct.

This section provides that: "Where a defendant has caused damage by his fault but his fault was brought about by the conduct of the plaintiff, the court may exempt him from liability to pay compensation to the plaintiff or may reduce the amount of compensation payable, as the court may think just."

Section 56 of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance provides that: "It shall be a defence to any action brought in respect of a civil wrong that the plaintiff knew and appreciated or must be taken to have known and appreciated the state of affairs causing the damage and voluntarily exposed himself or his property thereto."

Saul appealed against the District Court decision. Mr. E. Gorney appeared for the appellant and Mr. Lavon for the respondent.

Judgment! Justice Cohn, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, Justice Sussman and Landau concurring, first considered the argument that the respondent had voluntarily exposed himself to the risk of injury. The District Court, he said, had distinguished between *volenti non fit injuria* and *contributory negligence*, holding that while it is true that the respondent had known and appreciated, when he threw

Trouble Feared in Ruanda Urundi

King's Deposition Follows Three Years of Upheaval

By ANDREW WILSON

URUMBURA (OFNS). — A wave of uneasiness has been touched off in the United Nations Trust Territory of Ruanda Urundi by the announcement of a Ruanda Republic and the deposition of King Kigeli. The deposition was effected at a meeting of mayors and municipal councillors at Gitaarama on the 1500-metre high central plateau. The meeting was called after U.N. apprehensions led to the postponement of elections being organized by the Belgians for January 18. The question is whether it was a genuine expression of popular impatience (which might well be the case) or whether it was "rigged".

Certainly the outcome is not unwelcome to the Belgian Administration. King Kigeli is overtly in sympathy with the Lumumbists in the neighbouring Congo and was recently reported to be in Stanleyville.

Smooth Transition

The whole thing took place with remarkable smoothness. The meeting started at noon with an address by the Ruanda Minister of the Interior, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Kwasibuku, demanding the end of feudal institutions. A crowd of 25,000 is said to have gathered round the meeting place and he was wildly cheered. Within four hours the councillors had elected a legislative assembly of 48 seats, with a majority of 44 for the Parmehutu Party of Mr. Gregoire Kayabinda, which is radically nationalist but perhaps more amenable to Belgian aims than other groups.

At half past seven Mr. Kayabinda announced the formation of a Government. By nine o'clock, announcements had been made of setting up a supreme court and other institutions, and of principles to guide the "republican and democratic State". They include equality of race and colour and "recognition of the provisional trusteeship of the United Nations over Ruanda and of Belgium as

the administering Power. The move has taken place at the very moment that a three-Power United Nations commission has arrived in Usumbura to study the electoral question and report to the trusteeship committee and the General Assembly. It is now awaiting new orders from New York. It may well feel that its task has been fulfilled, especially if there is truth in the rumours that a similar electoral coup is pending in the southern territory of Urundi.

The Ruanda affair has a three-year background of tribal and political upheaval. King Kigeli comes from the tribe and the general Tutsi tribe, a minority (according to Belgian figures) of about 15 per cent of the population, who, coming down from the Sudan, have been overlords of the majority Hutu — for some 200 years.

Until 1957, Belgian policy was to rule through the Tutsi. This ceased to be possible with the incursion into politics of Hutu *etablis* who in March 1957 issued a "manifesto" and later formed the Hutu Social Movement. Tension came to a head with an outbreak of tribal fighting in November 1959, when about 300 people were killed.

The Gentlemen Rebels

Santa Maria Captors Dined with Passengers

By SAUL PETT

RECIFE (AP). — IN retrospect, the adventure of the Santa Maria seems more incredible than it did when she sailed out of old Caribbean pirate waters under rebel command.

As passengers in Recife, Brazil, on their 12-day captivity, it is more obvious that the seagoing revolution was a daytime affair with the rebels taking time off for socializing with the passengers.

When they came off watch, the rebels put aside their guns and changed into neat

civilian clothes — usually dark-business suits, white shirts and ties. They looked like young executives on the way up. Then they drank, dined, chatted and danced with the passengers, went to the movies, and even helped entertain.

Like Tourists

Off duty, the rebels acted like tourists. They swam in the pool, played tennis, stood guard with guns. They lounged in deck chairs, but were always polite enough to offer a lady a seat. They took pictures, still and movie, and had pictures taken of themselves with passengers.

One rebel, after posing with a passenger for a tourist photographer, said: "Please be kind enough to send a copy to my mother in Portugal."

One business-militant rebel played the piano for tea-time entertainment of passengers in the first-class lounge. A passenger, Frederic, drew a remark from a passenger that he should be playing something more appropriate to the flight could not proceed over Arab territories which for competitive reasons, we could not consider accepting.

"SAS would be willing to include Israel in its route network again if your country should prove ready to grant SAS such rights as passengers have on the whole trip. The menu was labelled 'The Santa Maria en route to Liberty'."

AT THE CINEMA

Nazism on Trial

The Nuremberg Trials (Maxim Cinema) is a documentary depicting one of the most significant events of this century. The trial, which took place during 1945-46 before a specially constituted international Court of Justice, was the first time that leaders of the Nazi regime were tried for crimes against humanity.

Felix von Podmanitsky's film shows sequences from the actual trial, interspersed with scenes from the past events that led up to it. At one time while Goering, Hess, Ribbentrop, Keitel and others are facing the judges and being allowed to plead their cause uninterrupted, at times even smiling here in the face of the Nazi trial of the events involved in the attempt on Hitler's life in July 1944 and one sees the Nazi judge hysterically browbeat-

WHO Meets in Delhi Today

First Time Assembly Has Been Held in India

THE Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, will open the Fourteenth World Health Assembly in New Delhi today.

The Assembly at which India is represented by the Minister of Health, is expected to continue for about three weeks. This is the first time that the Assembly has met in India.

WHO's programme and budget for 1962 will be one of the main items to be discussed by delegates from the 104 Member States and two Associate Member States who are expected to attend. Other important items on the Assembly's agenda include WHO assistance to the Congo (Leopoldville), smallpox eradication, radiation health, and the world-wide malaria eradication campaign.

In 1960 further progress was made in eradicating malaria. Out of a total of 1,336 million people formerly exposed to malaria, 1,223 million are now free of the disease. In areas where the disease has been eradicated, over 612 million, or 45 per cent, live in areas where malaria is no longer a problem. Under way, and 170 million or 12.7 per cent inhabit parts of the world where malaria is still a problem. However, 255 million or 19.3 per cent are in areas where eradication schemes have been planned.

Malaria Research Prize

The Malaria Eradication Special Account (MESA), which was set up in 1955 at the Eighth World Health Assembly, when the policy of malaria eradication was adopted, will also come under discussion. MESA has been in constant financial difficulties since it was instituted, and the Fourteenth Assembly will discuss several alternative

methods of financing malaria work in the future.

During the Assembly the Darling Medal and Prize, which is awarded for original work in the field of malaria, will be awarded jointly to Dr. Gordon Covell, of the United Kingdom, and Dr. Arnold Gabeldon, of Venezuela.

At its opening sessions, the Assembly will be presided over by Dr. H.B. Turbott, Director-General of Health of New Zealand, President of the 13th Assembly, whose successor will be elected at an early stage of the proceedings.

The application of Mauritania for membership in WHO is on the Assembly's agenda, as well as applications for associate membership on behalf of Ruanda Urundi and Tanganyika.

Technical Discussions

The informal technical discussions that will be held during the Assembly, but not as a part of it, will be on "Recent Advances in Tuberculosis Control." Dr. Arnold Sauter, Director of the Federal Health Service, Switzerland, will be the chairman of these discussions.

Another of the Assembly's tasks will be the election of 12 Member States entitled to membership in the WHO Executive Board from 18 to 24, so that this year, exceptionally, 12 will be elected.

A meeting of the Executive Board, as presently constituted, will be held on January 20, taking place immediately preceding the 14th World Health Assembly in New Delhi.

(W.H.O.)

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Attention On

Eichmann Trial

Hatzole (National Religious) stresses the importance of the re-establishment of a stable Government that can devote most of its attention to the detailed planning of the Eichmann trial, which must remind the world of the Holocaust and show that "it was not only the work of several thousand special Nazi troops, but that of many millions of Germans as well."

The paper continues: "The trial puts Israel and the entire Jewish people in a glass house. The world will be watching the trial and its sympathy is by no means assured in advance... We accepted a calculated risk in order to permit the full revelation of the facts about the most terrible tragedy in our history. Let us not, therefore, allow this historic trial to be a failure because of helplessness or negligence on our part," the paper declares.

Al Hamishbar (Mapam) welcomes the presentation of the Notice of Charge, which it says ends the fears and speculations about a delay in starting the trial. "The trial must not only reveal the crimes of the past... but also — and perhaps most importantly — reveal the social attention to the dangers of the present and the future. The Notice of Charge... must serve as a warning against the possibility of such horrors happening again, and against those forces which are waiting for the first opportunity to exploit the atmosphere of forgetfulness and forgiveness in order to become actual once more."

Arab League

Davar (Histadrut), commenting on the Arab League threats against the Jordan-Syria Project (which the League claims violates Arab rights), writes: "There is one Arab State which uses Jordan waters and which is directed by the King of Jordan. Israel recognizes this fact and takes it into consideration when after the plan of the Jordan Valley, there will be enough water left in the Jordan Valley to irrigate every bit of cultivated Jordan land. The League plan is based on the original Johnston Plan... which the Arab States concerned agreed to in fact and only changing their position because of political considerations... The Arab threats will not hold back the project by a single day. It is being carried out within the borders of our country and does not cause any damage to the neighbouring states."

New Elections

Herut, a station that Mr. Ben-Gurion's prestige has fallen tremendously since the "Affair" began, writes: "This change in public opinion should be given concrete expression and the only way that this can be done is by holding new elections as soon as possible. And in the meantime — for a very short period — there should be a caretaker Government. This Government should also direct the desires of the great majority of the population; Mr. Ben-Gurion can no longer lead any Government, even a temporary one. The interim Government must be given one basic task: to prepare for the elections."

STOPPING DEMAGOGY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — According to your Political Correspondent "it had become clear that the opposition parties prefer a weak prime minister" (your issue of today).

It would indeed be more convenient for our politicians — though not for our young State; and we may be sure that our enemies around us would heartily agree with them.

If demagoguery, the prelude of tyranny or anarchy, is to be stopped in this country, it is high time that Dr. Yigael Yadin, arguing for a new electoral system on the basis of proposing a two-party political system in Israel, descend from the academic forum of discussion and fight to implement a change in our political life.

Yours, etc.
HENRY MARCUS
Jerusalem, February 3.

ADULTS ONLY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In our country, like everywhere else in the world, many films are labelled "only for adults." Alas, it seems that this qualification is only

is hailed out of the thick London fog by a high, strange-sounding male voice that threatens to kill her within a month. From then on it is a matter of time before she is dead. An iron girder from a neighbouring house being rebuilt nearly crushes her, she is pushed in front of a bus, a queer-looking man follows her around and day in and day out the same voice rings and the same voice that spoke earlier in the fog keeps calling her up, uttering obscenities and threatening her with death.

No wonder she is near collapse and even the presence of gay Aunt Bea (Myrna Loy) over from the U.S. on a visit is not much help.

Those who like to be entertained and enjoy having their nerves tingled will find it all very much to their taste and moreover, Doris Day wears some stunning clothes and Rex Harrison is as smooth and man-of-the-world as it is.

Vienna on Ice

WHEN a musical itself concerns the production of a musical, much depends on the arrangement of the material, because, whether the film is being made in Hollywood or, as in the case of "Traumreise" (Armon, Haifa) in Vienna, the plot usually runs along defined lines.

Here it centres round the eager young aspirant who can only enter an Ice Revue by ingeniously impersonating the star who has failed to turn up. Then we have the financial backer who is on the hunt, the various kind of characters who abound in stage stories and, since this is a German-language film, the poking of fun at Hungarian accents, while, as a sort of trade cut to make a realistic scene where we are, the musical ends on the whole company dancing to the strains of "The Blue Danube." It is all well put together; the Vienna Ice Ballet dances and skates with perfect ease; the costumes, some of which are quite striking in colour, will do, and, although there is little that is original, "Traumreise" turns out smoothly.

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MARGINAL COMMENT

TOYNBEE AND ISLAM

By Nissim Rejwan

PROFESSOR Toynbee's remarks about the Jews, the Arabs and Palestine, and his subsequent verbal duel with the Israeli Ambassador in Canada, got a great deal of publicity in the Arab press last week. With typical Arab largesse the Egyptians have even released the British prisoner, James Zarb, who has been incarcerated since the Suez trials as a tangible expression of gratitude.

In his daily column in the Old City "Falastin," Ibrahim Sakikha waxed sentimental about "this world historian who supports the Arab right to Palestine," whose singular goodness seems to rest in the fact that "he has adopted our cause while he is not one of us..." exposed the record of savage Zionism more than we have done, and influenced world opinion more than we did."

In an editorial note in "Al-Hayat," this well-known Beirut daily's commentator laid it down that Toynbee, "in stating that the torture which the Arabs received at the hands of the Israelis in the 1948 tragedy is morally equivalent to the destruction of six million Jews at the Nazis' hands," has expounded "a new theory which is fit to serve as a basis for Arab studies on Palestine."

THESE comments, though made on the spur of the moment and betraying no profound knowledge of Toynbee's work, seem strangely reciprocal when we consider the place which the Professor has given to Islam in his general scheme of things to come — and especially if we compare this to his own estimate of Jews and Judaism.

In Toynbee's view, the Jews have succeeded in surviving for the last 2,600 years not as a member of a living civilization but as a "fossil" of the extinct Syrian society; their activity, therefore, is confined to the development of an archaism.

Almost in contrast to this, Toynbee believes that Islam "remains with a mighty spiritual mission to carry out." Asking, "What value are we to place on Islam ourselves?" he answers with a rhetorical question: "In a chapter of world history in which the mastery of the world seems to lie in the hands of the conspicuously infra-pigmented and notoriously race-conscious transmarine English-speaking peoples, can mankind afford to do without the social cement of Islamic fraternity?" (Civilization on Trial, p. 87).

PROFESSOR Toynbee then elaborates on this subject: "If (the Islamic institution of) the pilgrimage is merely the symbol of a fraternity transcending differences of colour and class, this unity between true believers is, in turn, merely a translation into action here on Earth of their true belief in the unity of God. Islam's creative gift to mankind is monotheism, and we surely dare not

throw this gift away."

Yet Toynbee is not quite consistent in his valuation of Islam's spiritual role in his essay, "Islam, the West and the Future," for instance, he comes very near to convicting Islam of "cultural sterility," condemning Moslems, not to extermination or fossilization or assimilation, but to submergence through "being enervated in that vast cosmopolitan ubiquitous proletariat which is one of the most portentous by-products of the 'Westernization of the world.'" (op. cit. p. 201).

THIS does not, however, seem to influence Toynbee's estimate of Islam's possible role in his vision of the future. Recalling a rhetorical question which says was often asked in the past by enlightened Western colonial administrators — "Can any creative contribution to the civilization of the future be expected from the Egyptian *slah* or the Constantinopolitan *hannan* porter?" — he points out that the answer is by no means a contemptuous "No."

He imagines a similar question put in the early years of the Christian era by a Roman provincial governor like Gallio — "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The answer is obvious. For from the underworld of the Orient, "the proletariat" of which Nazareth was one type and symbol, came forth "some of the mightiest creations hitherto achieved by the spirit of man: a cluster of higher religions."

SHIFTING to a somewhat different plane, Toynbee writes in conclusion, "Pan-Islamism is dormant — yet we have to reckon with the possibility that the sleeper may awake if ever the cosmopolitan proletariat of a Westernized world revolts against Western domination and cries out for anti-Western leadership. That call might have incalculable psychological effects in evoking the militant spirit of Islam — even if it had slumbered as long as the Seven Sleepers — because it might awaken echoes of a heroic age. On two historic occasions in the past, Islam has been the sign in which an Oriental society has risen up victoriously against an Occidental intruder. Under the first successors of the Prophet, Islam liberated Syria and Egypt from a Hellenic domination which had weighed on them for nearly a thousand years. Under Zangir and Nur ad-Din and Saladin, and the Mamluks, Islam held the fort against the assaults of Crusaders and Mongols. If the present situation of mankind were to precipitate a 'race war,' Islam might be moved to play her historic role once again."

BUT... "Abait omnia," Professor Toynbee concludes. May no ominous significance attach to the words, may my fears not be verified!

Tel Aviv, February 7.

Twins Have Lower I.Q.

By a Special Correspondent

STOCKHOLM.

Twins, lower on an average, show school test results than single-born children, according to an investigation carried out by Professor Torsten Husar of the Teachers' University, Stockholm. The study covers 164 one-egg pairs of twins, 453 two-egg pairs of twins, and a group of single children all from the sixth year of elementary school.

The children were given 21 standard school tests in reading, writing, mathematics and English. The differences between the two groups and the other children were relatively small, only about four IQ points, the most striking variations being noted in reading and English, the smallest in mathematics. The material also showed that girls achieved the best results.

any explanation of these variations between twins and single-born children is so far bound to be hypothetical, but similar tests are being planned for children in the fourth and eighth years of school.

According to Prof. Husar

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